

### The New Funding Bill.

The debates in the House of Representatives on the new Democratic funding bill continue to be interesting as well as instructive. We call it a Democratic measure because the Republican members seem to be almost a unit, in not entirely so, in declaring that the redeemable debt cannot be successfully funded—at least, in short bonds—at so low a rate as 3 per cent. The Democrats, however, show no disposition to surrender their belief that there will be no difficulty in finding capitalists who will be glad to purchase even this immense sum of seven hundred millions of dollars at what would appear to the uninformed to be a remarkably low rate of interest.

In the course of the debate it has been affirmed by Republicans that British consols (3 per cents) have been at par only once or twice in many years. It has also been affirmed, on the other hand, that but for the Irish troubles England would not be paying a portion of her debt at 2½ per cent., or at least trying to do so.

Mr. RANDALL has descended from the chair and proved himself to be still, as he was before he was elected Speaker, a great leader. Both Mr. FERNANDO WOOD and Mr. RAN. TECKER—the one the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and the other a member of that committee—have been thrown into the shade by Mr. RANDALL, who has commanded the attention of the House for his speech and its vigorous amendments. He claims that the national banks can be constrained by proper legislation to take several hundred millions of the new bonds. He has quoted the testimony of experts to show that the Government is now selling, at the price at which they are now selling, yield only 3½ per cent. There is, therefore, only one fifth of one per cent. difference between the rate of the new bonds and the price which they would apparently sell for now if upon the market. The data question is complicated, however, by the question of time: Will bonds having only ten years to run before they are redeemable sell as high relatively as the 4 per cents? This is a question which it is difficult to answer, and which it is supposed the Senate will answer in the negative by placing the period of redeemability at the end of twenty years. It is not unreasonable, however, by any means to assume that if the seven hundred millions of 5 and 6 per cent. bonds redeemable this year be called in, and no Government bonds bearing a higher rate of interest than 3 per cent. be put upon the market, these latter will sell at par. If those 5 and 6 per cent. bonds be all called in, the 4 per cents which now sell so high that they pay only 3½ per cent. interest, will surely advance to that point at which they will yield only 3 per cent.; and whenever they reach that point, the 3 per cents must reach par. This is the view of Mr. WOOD, Mr. RANDALL, Mr. TECKER, and the Democrats generally.

As the bill stood last Saturday, when the House adjourned, it contained the following provisions: *Provided further*, That before any of the bonds or certificates authorized by this act are issued it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay on the bonds accruing during the year 1881 all the silver dollars of 4124 grains, and all the gold over and above \$50,000,000 now held in the Treasury for redemption purposes.

We take it for granted that this proviso will be stricken out. It will hardly be allowed to go over to the Senate. If the bill should pass with such a feature in it, its operation would put into circulation between fifty and a hundred millions of dollars, and give a "boost" to other bonds and other property. It would be a sort of inflation. But it would be apt to damage the credit of the Government to compel its creditors to take silver dollars which outside of this country are not worth as much each as a gold dollar.

The moneyed men of the country are watching with interest the proceedings of Congress on the new funding bill. In Washington and not a few friends among the members. We are inclined, therefore, to the belief that no bill can be passed except such a one as they will be willing to act in making a success.

A GLOOMY OUTLOOK IN OUR DARK-TOBACCO COUNTRY IF WE CONTINUE TO PRODUCE OUR REGULAR TYPES.—We find the following letter in the *Western Tobacco Journal* of the 10th instant. Major GAINES should certainly know whereof he speaks, and his position, if correct, only adds strength to what the *Dispatch* has presented from time to time of late as to the propriety of our people attempting the production of a "White Burley" tobacco in the dark-tobacco region. When one thing will not pay, we must, of course, seek another that will. Where cotton will work, let it by all means be raised:

MISSISSIPPO, Va., December 27, 1880.  
*Editor Western Tobacco Journal:*

Since tobacco has been so very unprofitable to grow the weather has been so very unfavorable for handling, consequently the amount sold up to this time has been unprofitably small. Another serious obstacle to the movement of the crop has been the unremunerative price at which parcels offered have been taken.

Any preparation whatever has as yet been made towards another crop, and great apathy exists on the subject. There is a general disposition to go into other crops which seem to offer greater inducements. Prominent among these are cotton and sorghum. In some of our districts, there have already appeared the culture of tobacco almost entirely. I think it will be safe to estimate, from the present aspect of affairs, that fully one third of the surface usually devoted to tobacco will next year be given to other crops in all the dark shipping-tobacco section of this State. I mentioned in one of my letters last spring that these crops were making inroads upon tobacco-culture, and I have now to report that wherever the experiments have been made they have proved entirely satisfactory. Lands which will not produce tobacco or earn enough to pay for cultivation, pay handsome profits in cotton, while it is known to be less exhausting to the soil than almost any other crop, as the exported lot is a vegetable product.

Another fact which will have a material bearing upon the case is the advance in the price of labor and fertilizers—the two best items in the cost of production in this section. During the past twelve months the elements used in manufacturing fertilizers have advanced in some cases from 50 to 100 per cent., which will be apparent in a reduction of standard or advance in the cost of the manufactured article. Next spring, however, four railroads are now building through the tobacco belt, and two more will probably be put under construction in the spring. Many hands have already left the plantations for these works of internal improvement, as in the former they receive, with fuel, quarters, and railroads, only about \$5 per month, while the latter, only about \$25 to \$30. Under this state of things it will be impossible to make tobacco for less than ten cents per pound average, which is just double the present price. No

sensible man, with these facts before him, will attempt it; and consequently you may look for a great revolution to take place in the dark-tobacco belt of Virginia during the next few years.

It is now notoriously the most unprofitable portion of the State, and must continue to be so as long as the capital and labor of the section is devoted to a crop which does not bear the cost of production. Twelve months ago, looking to this contingency, I projected an experiment in White Burley, and with the hope that we might find a temporary resting place for the souls of our feet, but the loss and bugs were too many for me. The matter is still under contemplation, however, and I would call upon gentlemen who understand the cultivation and management of this variety of tobacco to send in their valuable views on the subject, and the points of difference and the relative cost and profits of its cultivation. With the compliments of the season, I am yours, very truly,

R. E. GAINES.

**SPELLING REFORM.**—Those who suppose that it is possible to "reform" the spelling of the English language, and at the same time "uniform" it, may profit by reading the following paragraph from *The Nation*: "Unfortunately, the Germans were not satisfied to let well alone, or if they made any changes at all, they made them in concert; and now that it is right in Berlin to write in Vienna and Munich; what is the Prussian Minister of Public Instruction ordains, his Prussian colleagues in Government office refuse to conform to; the printers and the general public cling to their old ways, and professional orthographers invent and practice with new types and some with the old, as there are differences of opinion. It seemed as if a good beginning had been made when four hundred German publishers and newspaper editors gave their assent to the new rules proposed by the Prussian Minister of Education; but a Government edict afterwards, and required everything to chaos. It is heartily to be desired that our own zealous innovators should realize and take warning by the confusion which reigns in Germany, a language that promised such an easy triumph for spelling reform."

"Reformers" are the last people in the world to be "reformed." Each man of them suppresses his mode of spelling to be the only genuine phonographic spelling, and will listen to no suggestions from his brother "reformers." The result in the United States would of course be what *The Nation* states it to have been in Germany—confusion worse confounded. We should soon find ourselves in the condition of the English people in WYCLIFF'S day, three hundred years ago, who spelled that celebrated man's name in so many ways that their descendants have not yet agreed upon the proper spelling of it. The same remark is true of SHAKESPEARE'S name.

The *Dispatch* says the obligations of the State ought to be paid in full. What, in its opinion, is the amount of these obligations? Is it \$32,000,000, as specified in the McCulloch bill—which it has abandoned—or a less sum? Come, now, that's a question which cannot be answered without whipping the devil round the stump, and a plain, straightforward statement will go far towards solving the mystery.—*Baltimore American.*

The entire debt, as we have often said, *The American* cannot be ignorant that we have over and over again pronounced the RUDOLPHENBERG bill a measure intended to repudiate twelve millions of the debt of Virginia, which all of the departments of her State government have declared that she justly owes. We have stated this fact during this discussion. We do not know the exact amount of the debt. We suppose it to be about thirty-two millions of dollars.

Is that "a plain, straightforward" answer?

A COMPLIMENT AND ITS CONSEQUENCE.—During the debate in Committee of the Whole in the House of Representatives last Saturday, Mr. COVENS, of New York, being in the chair—

Mr. Randall (the Speaker): I rise to a point of order, that the gentleman from Maryland has no right to discuss the merits of the proposition whether there shall be short or long bonds, or what shall be the rate per cent.

Mr. McLANE: The honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania, the Speaker of this House, knows as well as I do—and it is a small concession for me to make to him that he knows better than any other man on this floor—that I am perfectly in order. [Laughter on the Republican side of the House.]

Mr. Randall: I withdraw the point of order.

If the Democrats in Congress succeed in getting through both houses their new scheme for funding at 3 per cent. the redeemable debt of the United States, the Red-jacket name for the Democrats of Virginia may become a national appellation.

We return thanks to Hon. JOHN T. HARRIS for a copy of his speech on the funding bill. It was made last week.

We have received a copy of Vennor's *Almanac* for 1881 from N. LEONARD, 221 Main street.

**Pay of County Judges.**  
*Editors Dispatch:* Some weeks ago several newspapers published a letter from Judge V. section, in which the writer holds that the pay of county judges in this State should begin on the 1st day of July, 1880, the end of the second year. In my humble judgment both are incorrect.

The act of March 12, 1878, provides that the county judges shall receive after the 1st day of January, 1881, a salary of two hundred and eighty dollars, and an additional compensation of twenty dollars for every thousand inhabitants over ten thousand, to be determined by reference to the census of 1870, and afterwards to the last preceding official enumeration of the inhabitants of this State, and in such computation any fraction of a thousand population shall not be counted, unless said fraction shall exceed five hundred, in which case it shall be counted as one thousand.

From this it will be seen that the whole question turns on the construction placed on the words, "to be determined by reference to the census of 1870, and afterwards to the last preceding official enumeration of the inhabitants of this State." To our minds there is nothing difficult about the salary of these judges shall be on the 1st day of January, 1880, \$280, and an allowance of \$20 for each additional thousand over ten thousand, to be determined by the census of 1870, and afterwards—that is, after the first day of January, 1880—the allowances (not the salary) to be determined by the census of 1880. In other words, county judges in counties having not less than 10,000 inhabitants receive on the 1st day of January, 1880, the sum of \$280, no more, no less. But in counties having more than 10,000 inhabitants they shall receive \$20 for each additional thousand inhabitants, as shown by the census of 1870, and the official report of the several boards of supervisors, by "the last preceding official enumeration," that there has been an increase in the population, when it shall be the duty of the said boards of supervisors to promptly make the additional allowances, dating from the 1st day of January, 1880.

Any other construction clearly violates Article VI, section 22, of the Constitution, which plainly prohibits any diminution of any judge's salary during his term in office. In this construing this law I have endeavored to arrive at the real intention of the law-making power. The Legislature

certainly never intended that a judge should receive one quarter \$20 and another quarter \$20, or one year \$200 and another year \$240, for the coffee or the white milk the seven following years. It intended, and the law warrants the assertion, that the salaries and allowances should be uniform and fixed, dating from the qualification of an official, so soon as the several boards of supervisors have taken the census of the county, which information (as "J. J." in the *Whig*, says) they had from the only source which has any right to expect it on the 1st day of July, 1880. Yours, &c., R. J. W.

### PETERSBURG.

DEATH OF A CITIZEN OF PENNSYLVANIA.—PETERSBURG, DECEMBER 12, 1880. A FUGITIVE FROM DEATH—SUNDAY-SCHOOL ADDRESS.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)

JANUARY 17, 1881.  
Mr. Henry Wright, a citizen of Pennsylvania, who came to this city several months ago to visit his brother, Mr. Franklin Wright, and to spend the winter in Virginia with the hope of benefiting his health, died yesterday morning, of consumption. He was between sixty and seventy years of age. His funeral will take place from Grace church to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. William D. Turner, who died Sunday afternoon, in Raleigh, on Saturday, was a brother of Mr. James T. Turner, of this city. The deceased was fifty-six years old, and has grown children. He was for many years a citizen of Petersburg, where he conducted the furniture business. His remains will be brought here for interment.

The annual meeting of the congregation of the First Presbyterian church, of which Dr. Witherspoon is the pastor, will be held next Sunday morning. It has been customary to hold these meetings on a weekday, but it has been difficult to gain as large an attendance as on a Sunday. The hour following morning service has been selected for the next meeting. The reports of the pastor, deacons, elders, superintendents of the Sunday school, and of the several societies connected with the church, are made for the year, and the general assembly of the church is held. The Sunday school connected with the Tabernacle church is the successor of the first Sabbath school organized in Petersburg. It was organized at a time when the religious denominations here were few, and all of them united in the work. The school was taught by Mr. Brown, and the present pastor, Mr. Witherspoon, and the denominations increased in strength and they dropped out from the union and established separate schools.

Rev. Job Turner, the deaf-mute missionary to the deaf mutes in the South, will hold service at Grace church to-morrow night for the benefit of that unfortunate class in this vicinity. Their number here is small—probably not aggregating over half a dozen, or enough to comfortably fill one or two pews. When Mr. Turner held similar services at the same church last year the edifice was crowded by people of all denominations, who watched his pantomime service with apparent great interest. Dr. Gibson read Mr. Turner's sermon to the congregation as Mr. Turner translated it on his fingers to the mutes.

The Commonwealth's docket of the Hastings Court, which meets this week, has only two cases on it. One is a question of law, and the other is a question of fact. The first is a case of *Wright vs. Turner*, and the second is a case of *Turner vs. Wright*. The first case is a question of law, and the second is a question of fact. The first case is a question of law, and the second is a question of fact.

**DANVILLE.**  
BISHOP PENICK—NOT DEAD.—[IMPROVEMENTS ON THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.] (Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)

JANUARY 15, 1881.  
Bishop C. C. Penick, of the Episcopal Mission of Western Africa, is in the city to-night, and is expected to preach at the Episcopal church to-morrow. He is a full of the missionary spirit, and he is a full of the missionary spirit, and he is a full of the missionary spirit.

The Commonwealth's docket of the Hastings Court, which meets this week, has only two cases on it. One is a question of law, and the other is a question of fact. The first is a case of *Wright vs. Turner*, and the second is a case of *Turner vs. Wright*. The first case is a question of law, and the second is a question of fact.

The Commonwealth's docket of the Hastings Court, which meets this week, has only two cases on it. One is a question of law, and the other is a question of fact. The first is a case of *Wright vs. Turner*, and the second is a case of *Turner vs. Wright*. The first case is a question of law, and the second is a question of fact.

The Commonwealth's docket of the Hastings Court, which meets this week, has only two cases on it. One is a question of law, and the other is a question of fact. The first is a case of *Wright vs. Turner*, and the second is a case of *Turner vs. Wright*. The first case is a question of law, and the second is a question of fact.

The Commonwealth's docket of the Hastings Court, which meets this week, has only two cases on it. One is a question of law, and the other is a question of fact. The first is a case of *Wright vs. Turner*, and the second is a case of *Turner vs. Wright*. The first case is a question of law, and the second is a question of fact.

The Commonwealth's docket of the Hastings Court, which meets this week, has only two cases on it. One is a question of law, and the other is a question of fact. The first is a case of *Wright vs. Turner*, and the second is a case of *Turner vs. Wright*. The first case is a question of law, and the second is a question of fact.

The Commonwealth's docket of the Hastings Court, which meets this week, has only two cases on it. One is a question of law, and the other is a question of fact. The first is a case of *Wright vs. Turner*, and the second is a case of *Turner vs. Wright*. The first case is a question of law, and the second is a question of fact.

The Commonwealth's docket of the Hastings Court, which meets this week, has only two cases on it. One is a question of law, and the other is a question of fact. The first is a case of *Wright vs. Turner*, and the second is a case of *Turner vs. Wright*. The first case is a question of law, and the second is a question of fact.

The Commonwealth's docket of the Hastings Court, which meets this week, has only two cases on it. One is a question of law, and the other is a question of fact. The first is a case of *Wright vs. Turner*, and the second is a case of *Turner vs. Wright*. The first case is a question of law, and the second is a question of fact.

The Commonwealth's docket of the Hastings Court, which meets this week, has only two cases on it. One is a question of law, and the other is a question of fact. The first is a case of *Wright vs. Turner*, and the second is a case of *Turner vs. Wright*. The first case is a question of law, and the second is a question of fact.

The Commonwealth's docket of the Hastings Court, which meets this week, has only two cases on it. One is a question of law, and the other is a question of fact. The first is a case of *Wright vs. Turner*, and the second is a case of *Turner vs. Wright*. The first case is a question of law, and the second is a question of fact.

The Commonwealth's docket of the Hastings Court, which meets this week, has only two cases on it. One is a question of law, and the other is a question of fact. The first is a case of *Wright vs. Turner*, and the second is a case of *Turner vs. Wright*. The first case is a question of law, and the second is a question of fact.

The Commonwealth's docket of the Hastings Court, which meets this week, has only two cases on it. One is a question of law, and the other is a question of fact. The first is a case of *Wright vs. Turner*, and the second is a case of *Turner vs. Wright*. The first case is a question of law, and the second is a question of fact.

The Commonwealth's docket of the Hastings Court, which meets this week, has only two cases on it. One is a question of law, and the other is a question of fact. The first is a case of *Wright vs. Turner*, and the second is a case of *Turner vs. Wright*. The first case is a question of law, and the second is a question of fact.

The Commonwealth's docket of the Hastings Court, which meets this week, has only two cases on it. One is a question of law, and the other is a question of fact. The first is a case of *Wright vs. Turner*, and the second is a case of *Turner vs. Wright*. The first case is a question of law, and the second is a question of fact.

this district for the week just ended amounted to \$20,700.70.  
The new school building on Fifth street has undergone its final inspection at the hands of the committee of the Public School Board charged with the duty and honor of architect of the edifice. The Board were entirely satisfied with its arrangement, and especially with the working of the apparatus for heating the building, which is generally the main point in houses intended for such purposes. A school edifice, such as this, in front of this building, it will be of great convenience as to location and access to most of the school-going population.

The new telegraph office at this place will be kept up, it is stated, despite the recent consolidation of the Atlantic Union with the Western Union, and the office is said to be under the ownership of the Richmond and Allegheny Railroad Company.

It is not unlikely that some step will be taken here by the proper parties in due time to prevent the sale of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad to the Mississippi Valley Railroad Company. There is warm opposition to the scheme, and the only question that arises has reference to the practicability of any action either by the corporation or by private parties intended to bring about any change of programme on the part of the Federal Judge.

Mr. J. H. B. Smith, who died Sunday night at the "Three Bears" to-night at the Opera-house for the benefit of the Baptist chapel, Miss Vandergift's performance comes off next week.

A gossip paper on "War Theatricals in the South," which appears in the last No. of the *Philadelphia Sunday* is said to be the production of a Lynchburg pen.

### The New Assessment.

(Montgomery Messenger.)

The assessment of lands in the four districts are as follows:

Districts.	1875.	1880.
Christiansburg.	\$55,373.80	\$ 396,496.95
Allegheny.	580,772.49	400,925.31
Amherst.	582,729.84	414,249.32
Christiansburg.	159,720.00	107,105.00
Lynchburg.	54,710.00	37,411.00
Total.	\$2,787,000.93	\$2,023,050.16

The loss as compared with the assessment of 1875 is \$764,850.77, or 27½ per cent. The average value of land per acre in Christiansburg district is \$7.78; Allegheny, \$6.80; Blackburg, \$7.46; Amherst, \$8.56. In 1875 the average values were \$12.25, \$10.75, \$9.61, and \$12.07. The total amount of land assessed is as follows: Christiansburg, 50,947; Allegheny, 59,823; Blackburg, 87,634; Amherst, 48,729; county, 247,194—an increase of 223 acres. It will be seen that all the assessors have raised the price of reducing the old assessments.

**PILOTAGE AT HAMPTON ROADS.**  
BALTIMORE SHIPPERS INCLINED TO TEST THE LEGALITY OF SOME OF THE VIRGINIA LAWS.

The matter of double pilotage imposed on vessels seeking Hampton Roads for orders and ordered here is one that has been agitated for a long time, and when thoroughly sifted and duly digested comes down to a question of law. The laws of the United States, and the statutes of the State of Virginia, are in conflict. The laws of Virginia compel vessels seeking Hampton Roads for orders and ordered here to pay inward and outward pilotage both, but it is claimed that this is contrary to section 425 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which provides that "no regulations or provisions shall be adopted by any State which shall make discrimination in the rate of pilotage or half-pilotage between vessels sailing between the ports of one State and the ports of another State, or between vessels sailing between the ports of one State and the ports of another State, or between vessels sailing between the ports of one State and the ports of another State."

John Scott, a native of Baltimore, and second son of the late Robert R. Scott, has recently gone from Baltimore, where he was engaged in the practice of law, to Louisiana, where he will practice law. He is a native of Baltimore, and he is a native of Baltimore, and he is a native of Baltimore.

A few days ago Mr. James E. Grubb, of Christiansburg, was robbed of \$305.

**DEATHS.**  
Died, in Herndon county, Monday morning, 17th instant, at 3 o'clock, Mrs. MARY O. SEATON, widow of the late John O. Seaton, in the seventy-sixth year of her age.

Died, Sunday, January 16, 1881, at 2 o'clock P. M., JOHN D. REEDER, in the thirty-third year of his age.

Died, Saturday, January 15, 1881, Captain CHARLES T. BIRNOLD, in the thirty-seventh year of his age.

Died, Saturday, January 15, 1881, at 10 o'clock P. M., WILLIAM A. STEIN, son of Lewis H. and Nelia A. Stein, aged three years and ten months.

**MEETINGS.**  
MASSONIC NOTICE.—The members of the *DAVID LODGE, No. 214, A. F. & M. S.*, will attend a call of commandery on Thursday, January 14, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the residence of the Master, Mr. J. H. B. Smith, at 12 o'clock P. M.

**MASSONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE LODGE, No. 19, are requested to attend a call of commandery on Thursday, January 14, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the residence of the Master, Mr. J. H. B. Smith, at 12 o'clock P. M.**

**MASSONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE LODGE, No. 19, are requested to attend a call of commandery on Thursday, January 14, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the residence of the Master, Mr. J. H. B. Smith, at 12 o'clock P. M.**

**MASSONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE LODGE, No. 19, are requested to attend a call of commandery on Thursday, January 14, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the residence of the Master, Mr. J. H. B. Smith, at 12 o'clock P. M.**

**MASSONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE LODGE, No. 19, are requested to attend a call of commandery on Thursday, January 14, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the residence of the Master, Mr. J. H. B. Smith, at 12 o'clock P. M.**

**MASSONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE LODGE, No. 19, are requested to attend a call of commandery on Thursday, January 14, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the residence of the Master, Mr. J. H. B. Smith, at 12 o'clock P. M.**

**MASSONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE LODGE, No. 19, are requested to attend a call of commandery on Thursday, January 14, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the residence of the Master, Mr. J. H. B. Smith, at 12 o'clock P. M.**

**MASSONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE LODGE, No. 19, are requested to attend a call of commandery on Thursday, January 14, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the residence of the Master, Mr. J. H. B. Smith, at 12 o'clock P. M.**

perished. Richard Williams and John Washington, who remained to look after the Job Lawrence property, with instructions to sleep in the tunnel, are missing. The avalanche saved every building owned by the Job Lawrence Company, together with their tramway, inflicting a loss of \$20,000. It buried the Buffalo House, but three men had retired into a tunnel, and were rescued exhausted. Fifty persons came down last night, leaving twenty who, for various reasons, could not get away. The trip down was fearful. Leaving their homes with nothing but the clothes on their backs, the women wallowed through the snow as best they could, the men carrying the children.

There remains enough of the mountain slope still undisturbed to complete the destruction of the town, and it may slide at any moment. Eight miles of the Upper Big Cottonwood are said to be one huge slide, covering everything. A big slide in Mayfield's Gulch has blocked the creek for four hundred yards and made quite a lake. While there is no loss of life as yet reported from the town, and it may slide at any moment, leaving the canyon as deep as possible. When the snow becomes deep and heavy on the steep mountain slopes an avalanche may be started by a party wading across their face or by a concussion. Sometimes a blast from underground will do it.

### Unfortunate Durham.

THREE TIMES SWEET BY FIRE—LOSSES BY SATURDAY'S BLAZE.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 16.—The fire at Durham yesterday broke out in the dry-goods establishment of Messrs. Styron & Co., and was purely accidental. The building was entirely consumed, as were also the following: Mrs. Gorrell's millinery establishment, Ray's dry-goods establishment, Mrs. J. H. B. Smith's grocery, Raymond & Adams' shoe shop, Adam Chasey's huckster store, Grissom & Hussey's groceries and confections; Cooke & Byrum, general merchandise; A. G. Cox & Co., general merchandise; A. G. O'Brien, groceries and confections; Abe Goldstein, general merchandise; Ray's dry-goods establishment; Mrs. J. H. B. Smith's grocery; Raymond & Adams' shoe shop; Adam Chasey's huckster store; Grissom & Hussey's groceries and confections; Cooke & Byrum, general merchandise; A. G. Cox & Co., general merchandise; A. G. O'Brien, groceries and confections; Abe Goldstein, general merchandise; Ray's dry-goods establishment; Mrs. J. H. B. Smith's grocery; Raymond & Adams' shoe shop; Adam Chasey's huckster store; Grissom & Hussey's groceries and confections; Cooke & Byrum, general merchandise; A. G. Cox & Co., general merchandise; A. G. O'Brien, groceries and confections; Abe Goldstein, general merchandise; Ray's dry-goods establishment; Mrs. J. H. B. Smith's grocery; Raymond & Adams' shoe shop; Adam Chasey's huckster store; Grissom & Hussey's groceries and confections; Cooke & Byrum, general merchandise; A. G. Cox & Co., general merchandise; A. G. O'Brien, groceries and confections; Abe Goldstein, general merchandise; Ray's dry-goods establishment; Mrs. J. H. B. Smith's grocery; Raymond & Adams' shoe shop; Adam Chasey's huckster store; Grissom & Hussey's groceries and confections; Cooke & Byrum, general merchandise; A. G. Cox & Co., general merchandise; A. G. O'Brien, groceries and confections; Abe Goldstein, general merchandise; Ray's dry-goods establishment; Mrs. J. H. B. Smith's grocery; Raymond & Adams' shoe shop; Adam Chasey's huckster store; Grissom & Hussey's groceries and confections; Cooke & Byrum, general merchandise; A. G. Cox & Co., general merchandise; A. G. O'Brien, groceries and confections; Abe Goldstein, general merchandise; Ray's dry-goods establishment; Mrs. J. H. B. Smith's grocery; Raymond & Adams' shoe shop; Adam Chasey's huckster store; Grissom & Hussey's groceries and confections; Cooke & Byrum, general merchandise; A. G. Cox & Co., general merchandise; A. G. O'Brien, groceries and confections; Abe Goldstein, general merchandise; Ray's dry-goods establishment; Mrs. J. H. B. Smith's grocery; Raymond & Adams' shoe shop; Adam Chasey's huckster store; Grissom & Hussey's groceries and confections; Cooke & Byrum, general merchandise; A. G. Cox & Co., general merchandise; A. G. O'Brien, groceries and confections; Abe Goldstein, general merchandise; Ray's dry-goods establishment; Mrs. J. H. B. Smith's grocery; Raymond & Adams' shoe shop; Adam Chasey's huckster store; Grissom & Hussey's groceries and confections; Cooke & Byrum, general merchandise; A. G. Cox & Co., general merchandise; A. G. O'Brien, groceries and confections; Abe Goldstein, general merchandise; Ray's dry-goods establishment; Mrs. J. H. B. Smith's grocery; Raymond & Adams' shoe shop; Adam Chasey's huckster store; Grissom & Hussey's groceries and confections; Cooke & Byrum, general merchandise; A. G. Cox & Co., general merchandise; A. G. O'Brien, groceries and confections; Abe Goldstein, general merchandise; Ray's dry-goods establishment; Mrs. J. H. B. Smith's grocery; Raymond & Adams' shoe shop; Adam Chasey's huckster store; Grissom & Hussey's groceries and confections; Cooke & Byrum, general merchandise; A. G. Cox & Co., general merchandise; A. G. O'Brien, groceries and confections; Abe Goldstein, general merchandise; Ray's dry-goods establishment; Mrs. J. H. B. Smith's grocery; Raymond & Adams' shoe shop; Adam Chasey's huckster store; Grissom & Hussey's groceries and confections; Cooke & Byrum, general merchandise; A. G. Cox & Co., general merchandise; A. G. O'Brien, groceries and confections; Abe Goldstein, general merchandise; Ray's dry-goods establishment; Mrs. J. H. B. Smith's grocery; Raymond & Adams' shoe shop; Adam Chasey's huckster store; Grissom & Hussey's groceries and confections; Cooke & Byrum, general merchandise; A. G. Cox & Co., general merchandise; A. G. O'Brien, groceries and confections; Abe Goldstein, general merchandise; Ray's dry-goods establishment; Mrs. J. H. B. Smith's grocery; Raymond & Adams' shoe shop; Adam Chasey's huckster store; Grissom & Hussey's groceries and confections; Cooke & Byrum, general merchandise; A. G. Cox & Co., general merchandise; A. G. O'Brien, groceries and confections; Abe Goldstein, general merchandise; Ray's dry-goods establishment; Mrs. J. H. B. Smith's grocery; Raymond & Adams' shoe shop; Adam Chasey's huckster store; Grissom & Hussey's groceries and confections; Cooke & Byrum, general merchandise; A. G. Cox & Co., general merchandise; A. G. O'Brien, groceries and confections; Abe Goldstein